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Prevent That Disease

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use of the former waste space known as an attic, and providing a place for the family to relax in the sun. Such an arrangement is not practical in the winter, however, with these porches covered with snow. In this way they are almost as useless as the former front porch. But they are attractive and add a great deal of charm to the new houses.

On the whole the houses are constructed simply, with the liveable qualities in mind. They make the most of space. The windows placed at the corners of the room give added light and make the placement of furniture much easier than before. The rooms thus become lighter and more airy.

PERHAPS I am "food-minded," but the most interesting of all rooms to me was the kitchen. Here there has been more change and more sensible planning than kitchens have received for a long time. The new kitchen equipment makes meal preparation a pleasure instead of drudgery. Tables and sink are raised to prevent that old "back-breaking," and many are the steps saved in walking from cupboard to sink or stove.

Windows are many. In one house two sides of the kitchen were windows, with shutter curtains which are adjustable as desired. Under them were the table spaces with drawers below. It would be a joy to work there.

Just off the kitchen was a little porch with brightly upholstered iron furniture. And a radio nearby. It seems a very sensible thing to have a radio in the kitchen. Music has such a soothing effect while working—and during the 4 or 5 hours a housewife spends in or near her kitchen she can keep abreast the news and hear a lot of enlightening programs.

I think we will like the new kitchens. They are such a contrast to the inefficient, poorly-planned, old ones.

Of course there are some modernistic houses which are trying so hard to be different that the beauty of the whole structure is lost. But as always, we have the privilege of choosing the best.

Then there are the furnishings. They are in a style which bases design upon the function of the piece, and aims at simplicity. They are built substantially and rely upon sound proportion, graceful line, interesting material, and rich but quick coloring. For years we have been copying the old furniture masters whose work, though artistic and beautiful, was nevertheless designed for ladies who wore bustles, stiff corsets, and numerous petticoats. The new chairs and divans fit the body and are so comfortable that it is actually hard to get up after once seated.

In one of the houses were two pieces of furniture placed before a fireplace and especially designed for this purpose. One, an easy chair, had only one arm, that on the side near the fireplace and by the other side a low book-cabinet and table combination. The other was a long, low divan with its only arm on the fireplace side.

Glass is made great use of. Many of the new clocks are of this material, which has a transparency which does not make it too obvious, but has its own distinctive luster. An effective flower pot covered a green plant in a round, inverted fishbowl of a glass which admitted ultra-violet light for its growth.

Although many of the floor lamps and wall lights are of strictly modern design, some of the hanging, center-lighting fixtures are quite reminiscent of our old-fashioned, gas-lighted chandeliers. However, these do not appear out of keeping with the simplicity of the rest of the room.

In wall coverings we can be thankful that modern design has left out the rambling rose pattern. Wallpaper has just a very inconspicuous often geometric pattern which is very pleasing.

In one bedroom was a most unusual suite of furniture. Wherever possible, each item served a double purpose. A headboard which went across both beds contained a bookshelf and reading lamp with storage space beneath. Between the beds was a "dressing desk," serving either as a vanity or correspondence, and containing a porcelain cosmetic tray. A tall chest nearby contained double full-length mirrors and a roomy hat cupboard above.

And so as we went through these new houses, we found a lot of very worthwhile things. The best of them are planned as an enduring and satisfying background for gracious living. They are designed to fit today's needs.

Dr. Hill Tells Classes

Prevent That Disease

By Bernice Borgman

PARENTS' chief responsibility in sparing their children from childhood tuberculosis is keeping them away from adults who have been re-infected with the tuberculosis bacilli. This was the warning given by Dr. L. F. Hill of Des Moines, one of Iowa's leading pediatricians, in a discussion of childhood tuberculosis before child de-

victim comes from a family in which one or more adults have the adult disease. Dr. Hill exhibited the heavily infected lungs of a 7-months-old baby whose father unknowingly had been exposing his family to the plague for several years. The baby, whose resistance was not so great as that of the adults in the family, contracted the disease from the father. When the child was brought into Dr. Hill's clinic the ravages of the disease had already done their work and the baby succumbed to tuberculosis. This, he said, was not an unusual case. Many parents and relatives, in this same manner, are ignorantly taking the lives of the children in the home.



A Healthy Child is Happy

velopment classes on the campus recently.

The first infection of tuberculosis comes only from the bacilli of the adult disease, he continued. In almost every case of childhood tuberculosis the

"TOO bad nature didn't make an arrangement whereby people with tuberculosis would grow horns or break out with a rash," said Dr. Hill. This insidious disease would be far easier to check if it could be noted in its earliest stages by some outward evidence. But tuberculosis is a sneak. He has his prey well ensnared before the victim is even aware of the demon's presence. The physical findings are not indicative of the seriousness of the disease in the primary infection.

Physicians formerly believed that every child had tuberculosis in some degree before the age of 10 years.

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Prevent that Disease

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Prominent Austrian physicians published the results of their studies of childhood tuberculosis among the children in and about Vienna as conclusive evidence of this belief. Later it was found that in Philadelphia 80 percent of the children there had the disease. In New York City the percentage was 28 and in rural and urban districts even as low as 10 percent. With such findings the physicians have come to believe that the extent of the disease varies with the community in which the children live. The prevalence of the disease is directly related to the opportunity that the children have for contact with it.

Another faulty notion concerning the disease is that the thin child is more susceptible to tuberculosis than the fat child. This is not true, said Dr. Hill, because tuberculosis is not a nutritional disease. It is a contagious disease which the child gets only through contact with people who have the adult infection.

DR. HILL pointed out that finding the source is the real factor in preventing the spread of the disease. Tuberculin skin tests are the best screens for sifting out positive reactors. From them the physician begins to trace for possible sources.

From the tests the physician also gets his clue for tracing the seriousness of the child's infection. If a child is known to have a first infection he may be closely watched for the appearance of the second. In case this occurs it will be discovered in the earliest stages and nipped in the bud.

To locate the infection, the lungs are first X-rayed; the first infection is usually found in the lungs. It may be minute or it may be extensive. If the number of bacilli invading the body is not too great, nature may defeat them here by sealing them up with a deposit of calcium known as the Gohn tubercle. Only 25 percent of the reactors show any evidence of tuberculosis lesions. Either the infection is too small to be seen or the seat of the infection is not in the lungs. Other parts of the body may be infected. If the number of bacilli is too great for nature to deal with there is a general infection of the body and the end result is usually death.

The tuberculosis problem is a national one says Dr. Hill. Everybody must be educated to the significance and the means of preventing the spread of the disease. The home, above all, must realize its responsibility in protecting children from the needless plague.

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Author

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and Miss Lenore Sater, assistant professor of household equipment, are co-authors. Since it is the only book of its kind, it will occupy an important place in the Household Equipment Department.

—Elizabeth Littleford

Autumn Mornings

THE gold of sunlight blinds my eyes
Each morning as I face the light,
But through the rays the autumn skies
Are blue and misty from the night.
Where land meets sky are purple trees
And fuzzy bushes green and gray.
They blend in soft, continuous seas
Of hazy waves—a wistful day.

This morning as I face the East
The sunlight has no warmth, no glow.
The trees stand black, the fields are
pieced
In brown and gray. And cold winds
blow
The dead, dried leaves in whirling
mounds.
Their whispers are the only sounds.

—Hilde Kronsage.

President

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the swimming honorary—and serves as a committee member for Veishea and Phi Upsilon Omicron, professional home economics honorary.

The youngest of a family of six, Grace is seemingly unspoiled. She is modest, but alert to every opportunity for activity. "At your service," is her password.

Grace is a native of Oskaloosa, southern Iowa town, where Peen College activities kept her so busy that two years passed before she came to Iowa State.

A major in Home Economics Education her chief worry is that in future teaching she might be asked to play the piano!

—Helen Clemons

Delegate

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the social life of the campus. "A dream of a dancer" and "She's the life of a party" are the remarks of those who know her.

Such a girl, who has both old and young as her comrades and who believes in the power of students, yet regards the rules of an institution, wants to make Iowa State College a good and interesting place in which to live.

—Grace Raffety